

Nov 1583

Duncan; Cal

Wurzburg, Münster and  
Mainz converted to the  
Gregorian Cal.

1583

Duncan: Cal

Regensburg accepted Gregorin  
Cal. in 1583

1583

Encyc Brit

Joseph Justus SCALIGER (1540-1609)  
published his proposals in Paris - TITLE  
"De Emendatione Temporum."  
It is based on Metonic cycle = 19 yrs  
"solar cycle" = 28 yrs and Indiction  
of 15 yrs. In Julian Calendar the  
days of the week repeat every 28 yrs  
Multiply  $(28 \times 19 \times 15) = 7980$  yrs.  
He found that all 3 coincided  
in the yr 4713 BC on Julian

Cal reckoning. He set the beginning  
of the 1<sup>st</sup> Julian period ( $-7,980$  yrs)  
at Jan. 1, 4713 B.C. The day number  
is still used in astronomy. It is  
the only record where days are  
free from combination with weeks  
and months

1583

1912 Dates J-BK

Sir Humphrey Gilbert took formal possession of the island of Newfoundland for England, but France refused to recognize the claim.

1583

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Joseph Justus Scaliger (1540-1609)  
developed the system of counting  
days (still used by Astronomers)

Julian Day (JD)? was Jan 1, 4713 BCE  
On this day, the Julian Cal, the Ancient  
Roman Tex Cal. and the lunar cal  
all coincided

1583

Galileo's theory of the  
pendulum. (published 1638)

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GALILEO GALILEI (1564 - 1642) discovered the principle of the pendulum. He had no watch - but he checked the intervals of the swing by his own pulse



Galileo Galilei (1564-1642)  
a youth of 19 attending prayers  
in the baptistery of the  
cathedral of Pisa, was, according  
to tradition, distracted by the  
swinging of the altar lamp.  
No matter how wide the swing  
of the lamp, it seemed that  
the time it took the lamp

to move from one end to the  
other was the same. He checked  
intervals with his pulse.